1911
Agri

1901 .

File No. 128–11
Serial Nos. 1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Rev – Agriculture)
Part A – Manuscript
for May 1912

Re Opening of an Agricultural School at Bangalore

No & date of letter — Refer — Page
& Contents —

To ~~The~~ Dr. Clemens, the Comptr to Govt
The Rev Commr in Mysore, the other
Heads of Depts & the Dy Commrs of Dts
Govt Order No. R6368-409-Agri 128-11-1
Dated the 6th May 1912

Approval of the proposals of Dr Clemens
for opening an Agrl School at Bangalore

Previous references.

File No.

190

Serial Nos.

( )

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B. for

SUBJECT.

G.R.S. 11] 191 -12

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Agri)

NOTES

Agri File No. 128 - 1

FILE HEADING.

Opening of an Agricultural School at Bangalore -

From

No. Dated Received

Diary No. | Enclos. Spare Copies. | Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

G. R. S. 12]

2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Agri File No. 126 of 1911

Serial No.

Miscellaneous Letters received

A. Demi official letter No. 386 dated 1st November 1910 from Dr. L. C. Coleman to the 2nd Councillor.

Submits a plan of agricultural study that might be suitable for Mysore

B. Demi official letter date 5th November 1910 from the 2nd Councillor to Dr. L. C. Cole

Calls for information as to the location of and the accommodat for the Agricultural School, and as to the teaching staff.

C. Demi official letter da 9th November 1910 from Dr. L. C. Cole to the 2nd Councillor

Furnishes the information called for in B.

2

D Demi official letter no 567 dated 29th Decembe 1910 from Dr. L. C. Coleman to the 2nd Councillor.

Furnishes a rough estimate of the cost of starting an Agricultu School in the State.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-8-12.

Serial No.

The letters in the file relate to the subject of opening an agricultural school in Bangalo I need not say anything to Commend the measure. It is not likely that our students can find admission easily outside. The sooner ~~this~~ we have our own school the better. In accordance with the Dewan's suggestion made some month ago. I entered into correspondence with Dr Coleman & had two or three personal interviews with him. His estimate is a modest & reasonable one.

2. I have not yet seen the Govt letter referred to by Dr. Coleman Concerning the fitting out of the Hebbal Farm. It will come up in due course I believe after the Comptroller's opinion is re—— & Thus proposal may also be taken into Consideration early &

3

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 1256 of 1911

4

Serial No.

disposed of so that we may be able to start the school soon

H. L. Mukherjee, Esq.

Dewan 5/1/11

9613
4-1-11

Where is the letter dated 17th ult from Tamluk?

12/1/11

Address await return of papers sent to D.S. 6th F. vide S.O. No. 1418 of 17.2.11, as copy is essential for the proper Collie

22-2-11

Vide orders on the application of Dr. [illegible] 2nd [illegible] that the papers be submitted to Council [illegible]

30/3/11

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—55,000—27-4-09

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Agr. File No. 126 of 1911

Serial No.

E Demi official letter No 838 dated 26th March 1911 from Dr. L. C. Coleman to the 2nd Councillor.

Submits a note on his visit to the various Agricultural Colleges in India with further information in regard to the opening of an Agricultural school in the State

3. The other papers were sent up sometime ago. The subject may be taken up and some decision arrived at soon. I would suggest the consideration of it at an early meeting - before the budget

(Sd) H. V. Nanjundayya
26-3-1911.

4. Ordered by the Dewan to be circulated to Councillors and brought up at a Council Meeting.

(Sd) K. Matthan
30-3-1911

5. Circulate and note for meeting.

(Sd) C. S. Balasundaram
1-4-1911

6. Seen.

(Sd) K. P. Puttanna Chetty (Sd) H. V. Nanjundayya

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—6,000—17-5-12.

C. 21

(6

April 28—11

W[illegible]

Whereas the [illegible]

[illegible] Memorandum

[illegible] with the Mysore Government

[illegible] Proposals

[illegible] Please put up with all papers

[illegible] Mr Campbell's

[illegible]

[illegible]

1 File No agri 78 of 09, Proposals relative to the extension of operations in the Hebbal farm- ending with Mr Campbell's DO No 292 of 20.3.11.

and 2 Fr 96138 6.1.11 Question of opening an Agricultural School at Bangalore—

Submitted

BRR

29.3

Ordered by the Diwan to be circulated to Councillors and brought up at a Council Meeting to be held on 30.3.11

Circulate & note for meeting

CPR

1/4/11

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Agri File No. 128 of 1911

Serial No.

Small italics.

Secretary's note on letter No 2164 & 10th April 1911 from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore forwarding a copy of the Madras Govt order No 953 - Rev dated 1st April 1911 directing that students from Native States admitted to the Coimbatore Agl College be charged a fee of Rs 240 per annum for education and lodging (Education file no 358-10-1) :—

1 The college is maintained by the Madras Government and it is apparently the intention of that Government to confine the free benefits of the institution only to the taxpayers who contribute to its upkeep. It is therefore ruled that Students from Native States should pay a fee of Rs 240 a year (subject to enhancement) for tuition and lodging. In every case the Students pay for their board.

2 The decision of the

E—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-5-12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 129 of 191 1

Serial No.

Madras Government might be communicated to the D-G. of Education and an order published in the Gazette for general information

(Sd) C. S. Balasundaram Jr
1-5-11

9. yes.

10. This proves the urgent need for an Agricultural School here. I think we should push ~~through~~ the Scheme through so as to open at least from January next.

(Sd) H. V. Nanjundayya
2.5-11.

7

all letters.—

Submitted to His Highness.

Ins 2138 5, 28-5-12

11. I submit for information Residency letter dated 10th April forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras dated 1st idem directing that Students admitte

GPB—65,000—17-5-12.

G. R

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Agri. File No. 129 of 1911

Serial No.

to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, from native States, should, for the present, be charged a fee of Rs 240 per annum for education and lodging, and that this fee is liable to be enhanced.

12. This will be communicated to the Inspector General of Education and an order will also be published in the Gazette for general information.

13. Taken in connection with and the order of the Madras Government to the effect that, even so, local candidates for admission into the Agricultural College will have preference over outriders and that these latter could be admitted only if space permitted, points, as observed by the Second Councillor, to the necessity for the Mysore State starting a similar institution of its own at an early date.

(Sd) T. Ananda Row
27th June 1911.

8

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

A/12 File No. 128 of 191

Serial No.

D.O. letter No 3 dated Ellyse the 1st July 1911 from R. H. Campbell Esqr, I.C.S, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the Dewan of Mysore.

14 With reference to the 2nd Councillor's remark on File No. 2138 dated 28th June 1911, I am directed to say that His Highness entirely agrees as to the urgent necessity of Starting an Agricultural School of our own for Mysore students. The Subject may be taken up at once and treated as urgent. The file is returned herewith.

9

~~Submitted to 2nd Councillor, with reference~~

15 To 2nd Councillor with Compliments.

(Sd) T. Ananda Row
5th July 1911

16 Submitted to 2nd Councillor with reference to the latter portion of Mr. Campbell's letter.

17 I understand that the Office

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-8-12.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 1285 of 1911

Serial No.

19

Resubmitted as directed by Secy 1911

5.8.11.

Secy

16

Sub^d to 2nd C^r with reference to the latter portion of Mr Campbell's letter.

17. I understand that the office has no papers on the subject of an agricultural school. Perhaps the 2nd C^r has received proposals demi-officially from Dr Coleman

D.O. Correspondence between the 2nd C^r and Dr Coleman is herewith put up.

18

+ If the proposals contained in Dr. Coleman's letter (which are given in sufficient detail to start with) are sanctioned by Govt, arrangements can be made to begin work in March or April next — if not in January. The amount required for the part of this year may be given as an

19.

+ The Secretary will kindly get a statement put up to show what the proposals are, and the cost for the first year.

20 Asstt IV can kindly attend to this please

P.T.O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. 1256 of 1911

Serial No.

Head A
Statement put up.
Rm.
18.8.11

$ 2c4 /.

additional grant

12/8/11

22
Rtd'd to 2nd Resolution Hd & 2nd
Cuttack Chr

USB
21/8/11 H. H.
Rm.

23
I think the Statement put up is all right - Please send up to the Dewan.

HV
22/8/11

Urgent

Dewan

23/8/11
Rm.

13192
24.8.11

24
To Financial Secretary and then to Council. If the project can be put through quickly it can be announced at the Dasara Representative Assembly this year.

T. Ananda Rao
23-9-1

Rcd 24.9.11
24/9
Returned noted
24.9.11
Vide

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

21. State... Agri... 1912-11 ... 13

S. 13 ... 18 & 1911

Statement of proposals submitted by Dr Coleman for establishing an Agricultural College in Mysore & of the cost thereof for the first year. —

A.— Statement of proposals. —

1.- Entrance requirements. —

If the College is intended primarily to train the sons of landholders to work their own land & not to train men for Govt Service the entrance requirements should be somewhat between the Matriculation and the Lower Secondary Standard which is sufficiently low and which would yet ensure a fairly good knowledge of English

2. Course. —

For the present a two years' course would be sufficient - the subjects taught being distributed as follows. —

1st year. —

(1) Practical Agriculture. — actual agricultural operations to be carried out by the Students on the farm throughout the year

(2) Elements of Agriculture — Eleven lectures to be given during 2nd &

(3) Elementary Chemistry. — Practic & theoretical - dealing with (a Common elements especially

that enter into the composition of plant + animal tissue. (6) Organic + inorganic compounds.

(4) Botany. - Elementary study of plant-forms leading up to economic Botany + Mycology.

(5) Zoology. - Elementary study of animal + forms leading up to Entomology + Veterinary Science.

2nd year.

(1) Practical Agriculture. - Each student to manage a plot of land, perform all operations of preparing soil, sowing, cultivation + harvesting, record of operations, expenses + profits to be kept.

(2) Theoretical Agriculture. - Cultivation of crops with a special reference to those grown in Mysore.

(3) Economic Botany. - Study of the chief economic plants of the State; elements of plant-breeding, theoretical + practical.

(4) Mycology - The diseases of plants in Mysore, their cause + prevention, theoretical + practical.

(5) Entomology - Insect pests of

11.5

Impart - practical work in observing & rearing insects.

(6) Veterinary Science - Breeding & Care of Cattle &c; diseases & their prevention.

Dr. Coleman is however of opinion that the two years' course would not be sufficient - as the entrance requirements are proposed to be low and the progress of the student would necessarily be slow in the first year as he would take considerable time to grasp complicated subjects presented in a language not his own.

3. Selection of instructors and the establishment required. -

In the selection of instructors, a course in the Vernacular for the sons of ryots to be undertaken after a proper Agricultural course is organised should also be kept in view, proper elementary text-books in the Vernacular being prepared in the meantime. Suitable instructors being selected, it may then be possible to choose out of them such men as may be fitted to carry out the above work. As for the establishment Dr Coleman is of opinion that the teaching

13

should not be left wholly to Subordinate or junior members of the staff. When the two men now undergoing training in Agriculture & Agricultural Chemistry in England return, their services should also be utilized for some of the teaching work. As to the Biological side Dr Coleman states that he cannot say much partly owing to the uncertain tenure of his own office. For the teaching in Veterinary Science, the services of Mr. Simpson or Mr. Narasimha Iyengar may possibly be got for one hour a day or less. Some Assistants would also be necessary to use some of them at least as instructors so that both Teaching & Research work may be carried on satisfactorily at the same time. The increase in Staff that is considered necessary is as follows.

1 Assistant in Mycology.
2 . . . . Botany
3 . . . . Entomology
4 . . . . Charge of Insects
5 . . . . Chemistry
6 Assistant Farm Manager.

The above increase will ensure the presence of an Assistant in each Branch permanently at Headquarters to look after long continued experiments which a

14

present Cannot be carried out as both Dr. Coleman & his Assistant have to spend a great part of the year on tour.
The Medical Staff also requires strengthening.

4. - College building & Students quarters. - As a temporary measure the following plan is proposed. - All training & lecturing in Botany, Zoology & Chemistry can be done in the present building according to the plan put up. Two rooms marked A & B in the plan are available and they are at present being used as Assay & Store Rooms respectively. By suitable adjustment Room A may be converted into a Chemical Laboratory & Room B turned into a Combined lecture hall & botanical & zoological laboratory. Room A will accommodate 19 or 20 students & Room B from 15 to 17 students. Thus all training & lecturing in Botany, Zoology & Chemistry can be done in the present building. This work should be confined to three days in the week during the 1st year. The students should be quartered at the Farm and should receive all agricultural training there. The lectures in Agriculture can be given in the room now used as

15

by the farm manager as an office and can be easily fitted up. Arrangements have to be made with regard to housing the students and providing for cooking & messing accommodations. If the manager of the farm were provided with quarters the cooly lines he is at present using as a dwelling could be utilized temporarily as quarters for students. Whatever arrangement is made some part of tiffin room would have to be erected either at the farm or at the Laboratory. Then under this arrangement on the days on which they have actual manual labour to perform they would have no tiring journey to make. In any case some part of transport would be necessary for them on the days on which they have to come to Bangalore for practical work. 3 pairs of bullocks & 3 of Col. Jones' bamboo carts would be sufficient for 15 students.

16

5.- Extension of the Hebbal Farm.-

The farm at present consists of about 20 acres of dry land & 10 acres of wet-land almost all of which is laid out into experimental plots with experiments to extend over several years. To assure the best results, the farm connected with any Agricultural Colle

should contain not less than 100 acres. The land should be as varied as possible so as to allow for the cultivation of a large no of the staple crops. Even the increase of 10 acres of dry land + 10 acres of wet land asked for the Hebbal farmer would be insufficient. But the estimate submitted in this connection may be considered as being sufficient to allow for a beginning. The question of acquiring the whole village side may be gone into later.

6.- Excursions.-

It is necessary that the students should be sent out for a period of at least four weeks each year to study the conditions such as the conditions in the Black Cotton Soil of the northern part of the State, which is so different from anything we have here in Bangalore

17

P.T.O.

18. (20

Statement of cost during the 1st year :-

1. Laboratory Equipment by fitting up Rooms A+B.-

(1)	Furniture, laboratory benches, tables, chairs etc.	Rs 1200
(2)	Extra apparatus, Glass-ware, gas burners etc.	" 200
(3)	Gas + water fittings, sinks etc	" 400
(4)	Alterations to rooms, piercing walls etc.	" 500
	Total	Rs 2300.

2. Increase of Staff ~~incl Dingh~~.

1.	Assistant in Mycology	Rs 70-100
2.	" " Botany	" 70-100
3.	" " Entomology	" 70-100
4.	" " Chief of Sub-station	" 50-75
5.	" " Chemistry	" 70-100
6	Assistant Farm Manager	" 70-100
	Total cost for the 1st year 40% - 57½	Rs. 4800

3.	Menial Staff + Construction of Latrines.	Rs. 400
4.	Expansion of Farm, erection of quarters etc.	Rs 15,500
5.	Students Quarters	Rs 2000.
	Grand Total for the 1st year.	Rs. 25000

K. Narain Sahib Co.

Rec 18

18. 8. 11.

18

Serial No. 25

In my humble opinion the scheme as proposed will not serve any useful purpose commensurate with the large expenditure involved. The training given will not make either good agricultural scientists or efficient practical cultivators but will give rise to a class similar to undergraduates & ordinary graduates who will clamour for Govt. appointments.

26. What is really required is a course in the vernacular on practical agriculture on modern lines for the sons of ryots. The State should have a department of agriculture which should carry on research in connection with the agricultural problems of the State but the chief duty of which will be to embody the results of agricultural research & experiments carried on in other parts as far as they are applicable to Mysore in a series of vernacular publications which should be distributed broadcast in all parts of the Province. The education of the rising generation of ryots should be such as to enable them to comprehend these publications and to benefit by them.

27 A scheme for the instruction of the ryot class boys should be totally different from the scheme now under consideration. The teachers necessary for such a scheme should be got from outside or trained with scholarship in outside Agricultural institutions. A second rate institution like the one proposed may not turn out efficient teachers.

24.9.11 J. S. Chalmers

Circulate

NOTE— Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

G.R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 1385 of 19

22

Serial No. 29

Seen. Will the Secretary please send me this file again post circulation before the meeting after Cr—

H.V.L. and [illegible]

26/9/11

26-9-11.

30

Would it not be desirable to get the benefit of the opinion of the Agricultural Committee on the scheme as now put forward?

It should be made clear that we are not training men for Government employment

N.P. Rice

27.9.11.

Dewan

28

13783

28.9.11

Brought up 27/9/11

To be brought up at Council meeting on 29/Sept/11 29-9-11

Note for meeting

C.S. Ba[illegible]

1/10/11

Sub to 2nd Cr

Seen by the 2nd Cr.

T.V.T.

20/10/11

Seen

D. Secretary/Rev.

21

Seen by the 2nd Cr.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

22-12

37 Extract from the Proceedings of the 274th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 29th February 1912.

II. Subject.- (Clause on the Schedule).. 191.

27/5.3.12

Proposal to start an Agricultural School for Mysore Students.

Opinion of the Council.

The scheme for starting an agricultural school may be generally approved and a lump sum provision therefor made in the next year's budget. The details may be further developed.

Sd/- T. Ananda Row
Dewan of Mysore.

Extract"

C.Balasundaramayya
Ag. Secretary to Govt.

27

124

Submitted to His Highness.

33. With reference to Mr. R.H. Campbell's D.O. letter No.3 dated 1st July 1911, about the starting of an Agricultural School, I submit the accompanying D.O. correspondence between Dr. Coleman and Councillor Mr. H.V. Nanjundayya on the subject.

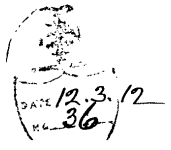
34. The paper marked A contains a summary of the scheme to start an Agricultural School for Mysore students.

35. The scheme was considered in Council and the Council is of opinion that the proposals may be generally approved, that a lump sum of Rs.25,000 may be granted for it in the next year's budget and that the details may be further developed. This may be approved.

36. As Dr. Coleman has agreed to stay on for a higher salary than what he now gets, it will be a part of his contract that, in addition to his own duties, he will organize and conduct the proposed institution.

P. Bhandarkar
12th
1912

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja



Subject.

Starting of an Agricultural School in Mysore

Order.

Approved

15/3/12

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 128 of 191

Serial No.

78 fair
A draft of an order is herd
P. C. D'Souza
22/3/12 22-3-12

P.A.N. 21-3-12
C. S. Krg

20/3/12

80. Draft may be approved -
C. S. Balakrishnan
CSK 25/3/12

397/26.3.12

Decision

81. I have explained the terms of the draft order to Dr Coleman who think it sufficient. This may be issued. H. [illegible]
30/3/12 30.3.12

82 Issue
C.S Balakrishnan
CSK 29/4/12 29.4.12

25/4

Note—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

D.O.No 386

A "D.O. Letter No 386 &

Office of the Agricultural Chemist,

Bangalore, November 1st 1910

From Leslie C. Coleman to D. Nanjundayya, Councillor

Dear Mr. Nanjandayya,

I must ask you to pardon me for the long delay in answering your verbal request for a plan of Agricultural study that might be suitable for Mysore. I have in the meantime corresponded with all the various provinces in in India with regard to the matter.

I presume that the idea is to begin Agricultural education in a modest way. I have therefore drawn up a course of study for two years only. I need hardly say that this is a very short time indeed. In fact I think it would be better to give a three years' course but this would mean a larger staff and greater expense.

27

A course such as outlined would require a fair knowledge of English as one of the conditions of entrance and I think it would probably be wise to restrict

entrance to those who have studied up to the Matriculation standard even if they had not passed. I believe also it would be wisest to restrict entrance to those whose fathers possessland and who are therefore likely to make practical use of the training obtained.

The following is the course. It is largely based on that in use in Madras, but is, of course, shorter:-

1st year:-

1. Practical Agriculture - actual agricultural operations to be carried out by the students on the farm throughout the year.
2. Elements of Agriculture - Elementary lectures to be given during 2nd term.
3. Elementary Chemistry - Practical & theoretical. This is to deal with (a) the common elements especially those that enter into the composition of plant and animal tissue, (b) organic and inorganic compounds.
4. Botany - Elementary study of plant forms leading up to Economic Botany and Mycology.

5. Zoology - Elementary study of animal forms leading up to Entomology and Veterinary science.

2nd Year:-

1. Practical Agriculture - Each student to manage a plot of land, to perform all operations of preparing soil, sowing, cultivation and harvesting; record of operations, expenses and profits to be kept.

2. Theoretical agriculture - Cultivation of crops with especial reference to those grown in Mysore.

3. Economic Botany - Study of the chief economic plants of the State; elements of plant breeding, theoretical and practical.

4. Mycology - The diseases of plants in Mysore, their causes and prevention, theoretical and practical.

29

5. Entomology - Insect pests of Mysore-practical work in observing and rearing insects.

6. Veterinary science - Breeding and care

of cattle &.; diseases and their prevention

With regard to the staff that would be necessary it would, of course, depend a good deal on the number of students who would attend, but as the work should be throughout as practical as possible and as this means much more careful supervision than simple class room studies it would not be advisable to put more than 15 students in a single practical class at a time. It must be remembered, too, that the same staff cannot do teaching and research work at the same time so that in order to carry on the both at all satisfactorily, it would be necessary to increase the staff very materially. I should say the following is a very low estimate:-

1. Agriculturist and two assistants,
2. Agricultural Chemist and two assistants,
3. Biologist and four assistants, to attend to Botany, Mycology and Entomology,
4. Veterinarian.

30

With regard to the possibility of coordinating with the Central College in subjects such as Botany, Chemistry, Zoology &c I have considered it , but fear,

that it would not be practicable. The training in an Agricultural College must be intimately connected with actual farming operations. This necessitates actual work on the farm each day. Coorg farm is situated too far from Bangalore to allow of a student doing work in both places on the same day. Needless to say the establishment of an agricultural course would necessitate a decided enlargement of the farm area.

One thing which I have not noted in the above outline of studies is the necessity for the students to be sent out for a period of at least four weeks each year to study local conditions. It is for instance necessary for them to learn about conditions in the Black cotton soil area of the northern part of the State, which is so different from anything we have here in Bangalore.

With regard to the probable expenses of inaugurating and carrying out a scheme of agricultural education such as above outlined I should be glad to furnish you with a statement should you desire it.

In conclusion I may say that I am certainly of

the opinion that the beginning of ~~xxx~~ agricultural ~~xx~~ education in Mysore would be a very sound and important step in advance. As time goes on it will be increasingly difficult to get our students admitted into Agricultural Colleges in other parts of India. The success of the work of the Agricultural Department depends very largely upon the intelligence and interest of the cultivating and landholding population and I believe that this intelligence and interest can be increased in no way better than by training the younger generation in improved agriculture.

In connection with the difficulty of getting our students admitted elsewhere I may say that Mr. Couchman, the Director of Agriculture in Madras evinced his surprise that the Educational Department of Mysore should be granting scholarships in Agriculture to be utilized at Coimbatore. He told me that they had to turn away this year about 50 applicants from Madras Presidency candidates and so could hardly be expected to take in candidates from Mysore.

Requesting you to pardon me for the delay,

I am,
Yours sincerely,

Leslie Coleman

32

B

~~1907~~ 1907

Letter dated Lakeworth Aug 5th Nov 1910
from the Second Counsellor to Dr Coleman

Thank you very much
for your letter about the Agricultural Education
I think that the programme will
do admirably to begin with. We
can hardly do with less than what
you have outlined, and we need
not go higher in the beginning.
We may begin in English, but it seems
to me that we should be able
to contrive a method and appliances
for imparting the elements in
Kannada alone. Perhaps we may
have that as a Lower department
later on.

Before submitting the scheme to the
Govt I should like to have a
definite idea on one or two matters
Where should we locate the School?
and what accommodation should
be required? How about the teaching
staff? I should like to have a
talk with you on these and when
can you meet me conveniently
I am writing you again.

Yours
sincerely
D. V. Ramaswamy

37

4

I think you will agree with me that in order to present such subjects as Chemistry Botany and Zoology to the students in Canarese the instructor would have to be men of very extraordinary ability and patience as they would have to do the work without any guiding books in the language to help them. As you know I am making it a point to have all publications of this department and all descriptions and charts used in connection with our exhibits printed in ~~Eng~~ Canarese as well as English. The difficulties in so doing have been

16 (Typed) 78

Camp Sulebail,
9th November.

Dear Mr. Nanjundayyah,

Your letter of the 5th inst. was forwarded from Bangalore and reached me today.

With regard to agricultural terms in the Canarese language I quite agree with you that it would be very desirable for outside of Brahmin landholders there are of course comparatively few of those ~~who~~ distinctly interested in agriculture who are conversant with

such as that indicated in the programme I submitted, in Canarese. As far as I am aware no books have yet appeared in Kannada dealing with the elements of Chemistry, Botany & Zoology. There are however elementary ones in Agriculture and I think I have examined pretty well all of them and must say that they seem to be rather unsatisfactory even as a guide to a teacher. I have not examined the book on Veterinary Science by Mr. Narasimha Iyengar and so cannot speak with regard to it.

English. I suppose this is also more or less true of the rising generation although the various A.V. schools throughout the state must be effecting a gradual change in this regard. It is a very hopeful sign that educated landholders throughout the state are beginning to take an interest in Agriculture and in drawing up the programme I had, of course in view the probability that the sons of these men would make up the bulk of the students at any Agricultural college.

There are decided difficulties in the way of giving instruction

say, a rather difficult one. Unfortunately both laboratories and experimental farm at Bangalore were planned for the one purpose experimental work. On the one side even if accomodation could be found for say fifty students in the laboratories at present in use, a something which I do not think at all possible, if any experimental work is to be done at all, the fact that they are situated about five miles from the farm would make it practically impossible ~~would for~~ make it the students to

very great and the results have been more than once anything but satisfactory. It often comes to the use of some Sanscrit word or the mere writing of the English word in Canarese characters. Freshly coined words to express the ideas are also rather hopeless if they are not directly confusing.

I think therefore as regards training in Canarese ~~is concerned~~, it would have to be restricted almost entirely to practical agricultural operations. In fact I made a suggestion in this connection to the Dewan some time ago. I think it quite

the only place where such a course of training in the Vernacular is has been tried at all extensively is in the Central Provinces and as it has been in progress little over a year I imagine it is too early to know the results. It is being tried there in connection with one of the Experimental farms (the one at Raipur) and not at the Agricultural College. I shall write for information as to its working and shall let you know later on.

Now as to the question of location. It is, I must possible that really useful practical instruction could be given to the sons of ryots of small landholders who do not know English in such ~~subjects~~ points as the following, (a) the uses of cultivation in preserving soil moisture, (b) methods of preserving cattle manure (c) the uses of green manure crops (d) the importance of seed selection (e) the cultivation of sugar-cane and the manufacture of jaggory and sugar (f) some simple facts with regard to diseases and pests (g) the care and improvement of cattle.

As far as I am aware

"connection I am of course leaving out of account all personal consideration It is, I think, probable that it would not affect me in any case so I can leave that out of consideration. I believe, however, that teaching should not be left wholly to subordinate or junior members of the staff. As far as I am aware, in all the agricultural colleges in India the heads of the various different divisions are required to do a certain amount of actual teaching and I believe it is a sound policy. A man should know

"go from one to the other. On the other hand the farm as at present consists of about twenty acres dry and ten acres wet land almost all of which is laid out into experimental plots with experiments to extend over several years going on upon them. For fifty students I should think about fifty acres in addition would be necessary (say twenty-five dry and twenty-five wet). The wet land might be acquired close to our wet area but the dry land would be a

In addition to the land for actual use there would have to be students' quarters and a college building(?) In fact the whole matter would need a good deal of consideration and it would probably be better for me to discuss the matter with you in person.

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I am returning to
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Yours sincerely
Leslie B Coleman

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I think it might be possible to get the services (it would be only for ~~part of the time~~ say an hour a day or less) of one of the two chief Veterinary ~~Sanitary~~ Officers in the service of the state, — Mr. Simpson or Mr. Narasimha Iyengar.

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I fear I cannot give you any more

D. O. Letter dated (Camp Sulebail), 9th November 1910, from Dr. Leslie J. Coleman, to the Second Councillor.

Your letter of the 5th instant was forwarded from Bangalore and reached me today.

With regard to agricultural training in the Kanarese language I quite agree with you that it would be very desirable, for outside of Brahmin landholders, there are of course comparatively few of those directly interested in agriculture who are conversant with English. I suppose this is also more or less true of the rising generation although the various (Anglo-Vernacular) A.V. schools throughout the State must be effecting a gradual change in this regard. It is a very hopeful sign that educated landholders throughout the State are beginning to take an interest in agriculture, and in drawing up the programme, I had, of course, in view the probability that the sons of these men would make up the bulk of the students at an Agricultural College.

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There are decided difficulties in the way of giving instruction such as that indicated in the programme I submitted, in Kanarese. As far as I am aware no books have yet appeared in Kannada dealing with the elements of Chemistry, Botany or Zoology. There are however elementary ones in Agriculture and I think I have examined pretty well all of them

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I think you will agree with me that in order to present such subjects as Chemistry, Botany and Zoology to the student in Kanarese, the instructors would have to be men of very ~~ex~~ extraordinary ability and patience as they would have to do the work without any guiding books in the language to help them. As you know, I am making it a point to have all publications of this department and all descriptions and charts used in connection with our exhibits printed in Kanarese as well as English. The difficulties in so doing have been very great and the results have been more than once anything but satisfactory. It often comes to the use of some Sanskrit word or the mere writing of the English word in Kanarese characters. Freely coined words to express the ideas are also rather hopeless if they are not directly confusing.

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I think therefore, as regards training in Kanarese, it would have to be restricted almost entirely to practical agricultural operations. In fact I made a suggestion in this connection to the Dewan some time ago. I think it quite possible that really useful practical instruction could be given to the so-- -- ---- --- -- small land-holders who do not know --- English in such points as the following :- (a) The use of

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Now as to the question of location, it is, I must say, a rather difficult one. Unfortunately both laboratories and Experimental Farm at Bangalore were planned for the one purpose of experimental work. On the one side even if accommodation could be found for say fifty students in the laboratories at present in use, something which I do not think at all possible if any experimental work is to be done at all, the fact that they are situated about five miles from the farm would make it practically impossible for the students to go from one to the other. On the other hand the farm at present consists of about twenty acres dry and ten acres wet land almost all of which is

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In addition to the land for actual use there would have to be Students' Quarters and a College Building (?). In fact the whole matter would need a good deal of consideration and it would probably be better for me to discuss the matter with you in person.

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As far as I am aware, in all the Agricultural Colleges in India the heads of the various different divisions are required to do a certain amount of actual ~~teaching~~ teaching and I believe it is a sound policy. A man should know very much more about his subject than that which he is required to impart and the more he knows the better.

When the two men who are now in England return we will have a man trained in Agricultural Chemistry and one trained in - Agriculture, and in case a College were started these men — should certainly have to do some of the teaching. As to the Biological side I am not prepared to say much owing, partly at least, to the uncertain tenure of my own office. For the teaching in Veterinary Science I think it might be possible to get the services (it would be only for say an hour a day or less) of one of the two Chief Veterinary Officers in the service of the State, - Mr. Simpson or Mr. Narasimha Iyengar.

If I remember rightly I gave you in my former letter an estimate of the increase in Assistants that would be necessary This was of course with a view to using some of them at least as instructors.

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really intends to do in connection with the Agricultural Depar ment which is, of course, at present not a Department that I am unable to say anything more difinite. The utilization of the services of officers of the department as instructors -- would have to be considered along with their utilization in investigation work and demonstration work throughout the State and it is on this point that I am at present entirely in the dark as to Government's plans if any have as yet been formulated.

I am returning to Bangalore on the 3rd of December and should be very glad to call on you any time after that date that would be convenient to you to discuss the matter further.

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Yours

~~D. 620567~~ Letter
D. D. C.

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~~Office of the Agricultural Chemist,~~
~~Government of Mysore,~~
Bangalore, December 29th 1910.

Dear Mr. Nanjundayya

I send herewith a rough estimate of the probable cost of starting an Agricultural College and maintaining it for the first year. I also enclose a plan of the building indicating where the students may be accomodated.

First of all it is clear that the laboratories for students must be kept quite separate from those for analytical and research work. It ~~should~~ would never do to allow a lot of dusty students to track through a room where accurate analytical work is being done. I therefore propose the following arrangement.

The room marked A (which is now used as an Assay room) in the plan is to be made into a chemical laboratory. The assaying furnaces are to be moved into the preparation room immediately behind the Assay room. Across one end of the preparation room is to be placed a board partition separating off a half-way which will allow for entrance from the outside into the room A as well as into the preparation room.

Room B now a store room is to be turned into a combined lecture hall and botanical and zoological laboratory. The work benches will be placed close to the windows around the room and the centre of the room can be used as lecture hall.

This is, of course, possible only as long as we have one class doing one thing at a time. Rooms A and B are to be connected by a door at (a).

The room A will accomodate about nineteen or twenty students, the room B only about 15 because of the small amount of window space. Even at that I am allowing for three men working at each window. Piercing the wall to make another window would allow for a couple more workers.

The above proposed arrangement would ensure two things. First, the new laboratories and lecture room could be kept quite separate from the present laboratories. Second, there would be no additional building required. The stores will, of course, be moved to one of the rooms in the out-building.

The cost of fitting up the rooms will be approx. as follows:-

1.	Furniture, laboratory benches, tables, chairs &c.,	Rs. 1200/-
2.	Extra apparatus, glass ware, gas-burners &c.,	,, 200/-
3.	Gas and water fittings, sinks &c.,	,, 400/-
4.	Alterations to rooms, piercing walls &c.,	,, 500/-
	Total Rupees	2300/-

The increase of staff which I consider necessary is as follows:-

Assistant in Mycology	70 - 100	Rs. 840/-
,, ,, Botany	70 - 100	,, 840/-
,, ,, Entomology	70 - 100	,, 840/-
		2520

2520/-

Assistant in charge of Insectary	50 - 75	Rs.	600/-
Assistant in Chemistry	70 - 100	,,	840/-
Assistant Farm Manager	70 - 100	,,	600/-
Total Rupees			4560/-

In estimating this increase in staff I have considered also the growing needs of the department along the lines of investigation and demonstration and I have taken into account also the fact that the increased demands on my own time will make a absolutely necessary an increase in the staff of Assistants. The proposed increase will moreover ensure the presence of an Assistant in each Branch permanently at head quarters to look after long continued experiments which at present simply cannot be carried on as both myself and Assistants have to spend a great part of the year on tour.

The total estimated expenditure is therefore Rs. ~~7060~~ 6860/- or roughly Rs. ~~7100~~ 6900/-. Of this Rs. 4560/- is recurring and allows for an increase to Rs. 6600/-.

I have not given any estimate for increase to menial staff nor for the construction of more extensive latrines. We might place this at about Rs. 400/- making the total estimate for the first year about Rs. 7300/-.

Now with regard to the necessary expenditure on the Farm estimates have already been placed in the hands of Government (vide my letter No. 457 of the 10th January 1910.). With regard to these estimates it must be noted that the estimated cost

of acquiring the land appears to have been too low as I understand the estimate made by the ~~Asst~~ Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District is considerably higher. On this point however I have no definite information but it must be available to you.

If the proposals as contained in my letter be carried out I thimk it would be necessary to increase them only slightly on account of the students. I need hardly point out that the acquition of land is an absolutely essential step as without it no practical training could be given.

The question of quarters has still to be considered and I must confess that it presents some difficulty for the reason that it is difficult to say just where the students could be best accomodated. If the Manager of the Farm were provided with quarters the cooly lines he is at present using as a dwelling could be utilized temporarily as quarters for students. Hebbal is anything but an ideal place for students to live in and I fear the opportunity for recreation would be very limited. Whatever arrangement is made some sort of tiffin room would have to be erected for them either at the farm or near the laboratory.

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I am inclined to think that the best arrangement would be to have the students quartered on the farm and come three days of the week to Bangalore for practical work in Chemistry, Botany and Zoology and for lectures. Thus on the days on which they have actual manual labour to perform they would have no tiring journey to make. In any case I think some kind of transport could be

arranged for them on days when they have to come in. I may say that this is a very common arrangement in rural districts in the United States and Canada. Three pairs of bullocks and three of Col. Jones' bamboo carts would be quite sufficient for fifteen students. Transport ponies would of course be better.

It is possible that some better arrangements may be devised after I have seen the Agricultural Colleges in other parts but in any case I think it would be wise to provide Rs. 2000/- for students' quarters.

To sum up we have as follows:-

Laboratory equipment	Rs. 2300/-
Increase of staff including menials	,, 4960/-
Expansion of Farm, erection of quarters &c as per my letter No. 457 of the 10th January	,, 15500/-
Students' quarters	,, 2000/-
Total Rupees ~~from~~ 24760 or 25,000/-	

After the first year further additions would have to be made but I presume there is no necessity to consider them just now.

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In conclusion I should like to point out that it would be highly advisable to start the work earlier than July 1, 1911 from the fact that many of the cultivating operations are begun in May or June. It is, I believe, a general custom to give the students a vacation in January - February or February - March and thus to begin the new term in March or April. Such an early start would, I fear, be impracticable but I believe that we might

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get ready for the opening in June provided Government is able to take early steps in the matter. I hope to have finished visiting the Agricultural Colleges by the end of January and shall be prepared to present a report to you immediately on my return to Bangalore.

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Yours sincerely,

Leslie C Coleman

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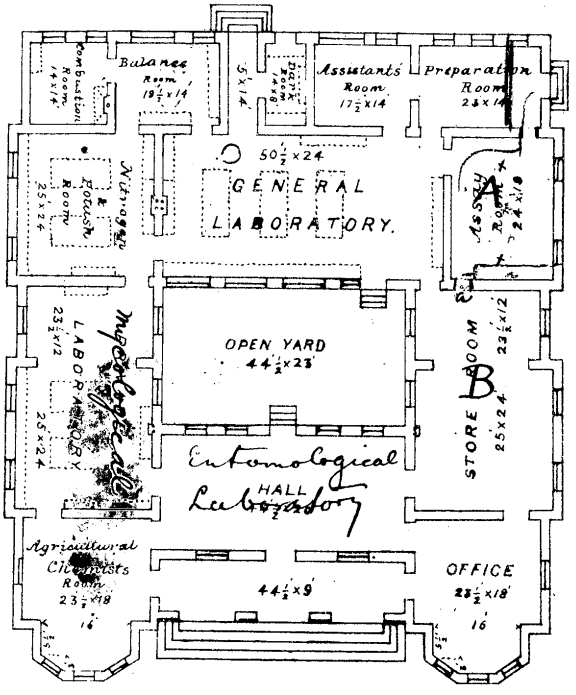

GROUND PLAN

OF

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THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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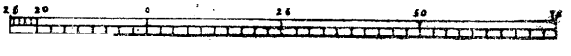

D. 620-838

Office of the Agricultural Chemist,
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore, March 15th 1911.

Dear Mr. Nanjundayya,

The following are some of the points I have noted during my visit to the various Agricultural Colleges and which I think may be kept in mind when formulating a scheme of agricultural education for the State of Mysore.

As you are aware I visited in all four Agricultural Colleges, viz. Poona, Nagpur, Cawnpore and Coimbatore and what remark I have to make will be made under the head of the different institutions.

I. Poona- The requirements for entrance to the regular course at Poona is higher than that of any other Agricultural College in India, the standard for entrance being the Intermediate Examination or its equivalent. The reason for this high standard appears to be the fact that the graduates largely enter the service of Government in the Revenue Department and thus are required to undergo a course which may be equivalent to that required for a University (B.A.) degree. This regular course, it appears, is not at all intended to train up sons of cultivators and land holders for working or managing their own lands.

To fill this need there have been establish ed:-

A. A short one year's course (teaching in English) for the sons of Landlords which is intended to be largely practical The outline of studies kindly furnished to me is however a most formidable one embracing General Plant Study, Detailed Plant Physiology, Horticulture, Chemistry, Study of Soils and Climatology, Tillage and Implements, Manures and Manuring, Irrigation

and Pumps, Cropping, Plant Diseases, Insect Pests. Cattle Management, Dairying, Animal Diseases and Farm Management. It seems to me impossible to ~~give~~ impart more than the merest smattering of these various subjects in one year and to my mind such limited training is likely to prove worse than useless as it will give a man just enough knowledge to make him think he knows something about the subject and this is likely to lead him into all sorts of foolish errors.

B. A course in the vernacular for sons of bona fide cultivators from 13 - 18 years of age. This is to be a combination of ordinary school work with training in Nature Study and Agriculture or rather it is ordinary educational training applied to agricultural needs. To give an example:- Arithmetic is to be taught but continually with a utilitarian end in view the time being chiefly devoted to computations connected with money, weights and measures, Values of given quantities of articles, measurement of fields, regular and irregular excavations and masonry work. This last is to be carried out on an actual business scale. Other subjects will be Geography and Physiography, Nature Study, Sanitation and Hygiene, Citizenship (knowledge of local governments, cooperative credit etc), Reading ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ and Writing (subjects to deal with agriculture) and Agriculture itself which will be for the most part taught in the field.

This course appeals to me as a very important attempt to correlate education with agricultural training and one the success of which should have a very ~~important~~ marked effect upon rural education throughout India.

Both of these special courses are comparatively new, course B having been started in 1910. It is then too soon to form an estimate of the results that will accrue from them.

With regard to the buildings at Poona they are commodious and on the whole suitable though rather elaborate. Their cost

must have been about three lakhs if not more. In one respect the College is not favorably situated in that the Farm contains only one type of soil. This is a distinct drawback for methods of cultivation that may be suitable for one type of soil may be quite unsuitable for another. There is no wet area nor is there any red soil on the farm. They have however a large Dairy herd and there is every facility for practical work in Dairying and the Study and Treatment of Cattle Diseases.

Much of the actual teaching is done by the ~~actual~~ heads of the departments in the College and there is no doubt that this ensures a thoroughness which would otherwise be lacking.

II. Nagpur- At Nagpur they are still labouring under the difficulty of having to do work in temporary quarters. The Agricultural College is at present housed in one wing of the Victoria Jubilee Institute and has been there ever since the new scheme of Agricultural Education was started. Notwithstanding this the training being given is undoubtedly a good ~~one.~~

There are about 70 - 80 students. Students are not admitted unless they have passed the Matriculation Examination. In addition candidates are required to undergo a physical test consisting of about four hours' hard work. The Principal stated in conversation that he believed a much better entrance test would be an examination to test the candidate's knowledge of English.

The temporary laboratories are very poor but new laboratories at a cost of between one and two lakhs are being constructed The students' quarters are commodious and comfortable. In connection with the teaching of Botany a small garden illustrating the various different plant families has been started close to the Students' quarters.

The Farm connected with the College is fairly large - between 200 and 300 acres - and has the great disadvantage already

noted at Poona or having no wet area. All work on ~~tkxx~~ land has to be done at the Telinkere Farm some three miles away and is thus practically restricted to training in transplanting paddy. There is as yet no Dairy but one is to be started.

During the first year students help in the general operations on the farm; during the second year each cultivates half an acre with his own hands performing all the operations; during the third year each student manages one tenth of an acre indenting for his own labour, manure etc and disposing of the produce to the farm at the end of the year. A balance sheet has to be submitted showing expenses itemized ~~xxxxx~~ and returns. I may say this is the general plan followed in all the Agricultural Colleges i.e. in the first year students familiarise themselves with the various agricultural operations, in the second year they actually cultivate a given amount of land while in the third year they manage a piece having to hire their labour, buy their manure etc.

In addition to the land already mentioned each student of the third year is given a small plot of garden land for training in gardening.

Another point worthy of mention is the growing of so called Observation plots " for the students. These show the staple crops in all their principal varieties. The students have to familiarise themselves with these and to make notes on their growth, their comparative development at different somewhat similar system is followed at Poona.

Here as in most of the Colleges visited few, if any, of the students have actually gone back to their own land after graduation as they have up to the present been absorbed by the agricultural and other departments of Government. The Principal stated however that about seven of this year's graduating class have expressed their intention of working their own land.

In addition to the above a one year's practical course for Malguzars has been in operation for some years but it has, in the opinion of those directly concerned with it, proved a failure and proposals have been made for its abandonment It has been found that the training that can be given in one year was insufficient and the results obtained have been unsatisfactory.

III. Cawnpore:- Here again the College has up to the present been housed in temporary quarters. The new building costing between five and six lakhs is the most beautiful Agricultural College building in India and appears to me unnecessarily elaborate. The old laboratories are housed in an old bungalow while a separate building is used as combined Lecture hall.

Here as at Nagpur Matriculation is a condition of entrance. However in addition to the regular students there are the so-called Kanungo students. These are men chosen from the various districts for revenue posts and who are required first to undergo a training in Agriculture.

There is at present under consideration a plan of affiliating the College with the Allahabad University in which case, of course, two distinct courses will have to be given, one for Kanungo students and one for students going up for an Agricultural degree.

The Farm contains land of practically only one type, no wet area being attacked. The students when I was there were growing wheat and this usually alternates with some pulse crop such as Arhar (Togari). A small dairy has been constructed in connection with the College.

To me the training seems to be suffering greatly from a lack of personal supervision by the Specialists at the head. As far as I could ascertain none of the Specialists do any teaching which is thus all left to subordinates. This no doubt increase the opportunities for research work and research

work of great value is being done. I am, however, speaking no from the point of view of the College alone and from this point of view the handing over of the teaching to Assistants is likely to give anything but the best results.

Here as in the colleges previously visited practically all, if not all, of the graduating students ~~found~~ find employment under Government either in the Agricultural or in some other department.

IV. Coimbatore:- My trip to Coimbatore had to be delayed on account of the fact that the Principal was away on tour with the third year students and I did not wish to visit the College during his absence.

Undoubtedly the conditions at Coimbatore and the class of students at Coimbatore to be dealt with are more nearly allied to those in Mysore than are those of any of the other places visited.

The College building is very commodious but has been made c so in order to give ample room for research laboratories. This is more or less the case with all the new Agricultural College buildings, the actual accomodation for teaching taking up hardly half of the total space.

Practical work in Agriculture is carried on much on the same lines as at Nagpur except that in the third year individual plots are not given to the students for management. Instead of that the class under plans just devised, is divided up into sections. These sections are alternated on different parts of the Farm to be incharge of the operations there. The individual members of the sections have in turn the responsibility of directing operations for a period of about two weeks each. This arrangement works out as follows:- one section is put on in charge of the cattle and is supposed to direct the feeding and care of them for a certain length of time, others are to be placed in charge of the cultivation of cotton, others on sugar cane &c. The Coimbatore College is ~~practically~~ particularly well suited for this kind of

training in that the farm is very large (about 400 acres) and the soil very varied allowing of the cultivation of very many kind of crops. In the first year students undergo training in general agricultural operations while in the second year each is given about one half acre of land to cultivate and manage. He however is allowed to indent for labour and must prepare a balance sheet showing the results at the end of the season. Thus the agricultural operations of the second year are much like those of the third year at Nagpur.

A dairy is in the course of construction and is looked upon by the Principal as a very necessary adjunct to the College. I may say it is a very general opinion that an agricultural course would be decidedly incomplete without a course in Dairying. The Principal at Coimbatore considers this industry as a promising one in that neighbourhood and it is certain that great improvements could be made in that direction in Mysore also.

The students' accomodation is very good. Students are housed in blocks of six rooms. Each student has a separate room (about 14 feet x 12 feet) and is provided with table and chair. Behind each block is the dining room for that block and behind this are again the kitchen. Off at the side is a bath room and latrine. I may say that in every College visited the accomodation was very good. The rooms were well ventilated and the furnishings though plain were substantial and sufficient. In Coimbatore Government supplies only a table and chair, the students have to supply cot and lamp. In the other Colleges both cot and lamp are supplied. In all cases either shelves or almirahs were supplied for the keeping of books &c.

In the above notes I have given simply an outline of the work being done largely from the practical standpoint. I have made little mention of the work in Biology and Chemistry as the work in these branches must of necessity be very similar in the

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in the different Colleges. I might note here however that in Coimbatore all this scientific training is given in the first & second years, the final year being devoted to agriculture in its various branches.

In Coimbatore the first graduating class goes out this year so it is much too early to say just how the graduates will utilize the training acquired. The Principal, however, informed me that a number of the best men in the graduating class have expressed their intention of managing their own lands and do not desire to enter the Government service.

6. Certain conclusions can, I think, be based upon the observations made:-

(a) To assure the best results, the Farm connected with any Agricultural College started here should contain not less than one hundred acres and it would probably be better if it could contain more. This land should be as varied as possible so as to allow for the cultivation of a large number of the staple crops. The Hebbal Farm at present is entirely inadequate nor would the increase of ten acres wet land and ten acres dry land asked for sometime ago, at all suffice.

The establishment of an Agricultural College at Hebbal would be possible either if the village site and the dry and wet and garden land be taken over or possibly if the dry land on the opposite side of the wet area together with the wet area directly beneath the tank be taken over leaving the village site &c.

While the second alternative would in some ways be the better it might happen that the villagers if they were forced to give up their lands in the wet area, might wish to relinquish all their lands.

I send herewith a survey map showing approximately the areas that should be included in the Farm

(b) If the College is intended primarily to train the

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sons of landholders to work their own lands and not to train for Government service, the entrance requirements should be placed as low as possible, a fairly good knowledge of English would be essential and therefore the requirements should be somewhat between the Matriculation and the Lower Secondary standard.

(c) It appears doubtful if a two years' course would be sufficient, as stated, to reach as many of those connected with Agriculture as possible the standard for entrance should be low. This would however result in very slow progress in the first year, as the student would undoubtedly take considerable time in adapting himself and in learning to grasp somewhat complicated subjects presented in a language not his own. For the sake of saving a small sum of money it would, I believe, be unwise to run the risk of giving the students a training insufficiently thorough which might prove a hindrance rather than an aid to agricultural progress in Mysore. In making my former suggestion that a two years' course should be started I did not consider sufficiently the fact that the class of students we ~~xxxx~~ want will, in many cases, be undoubtedly backward and will therefore grasp things more slowly than do the average Matriculates who enter our College.

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(d) A course in the vernacular for the sons of ryots &c is something which should be kept in view. To make such a course a success it would be necessary to have men particularly suited to the work as instructors, otherwise it ~~xxx~~ would almost certainly prove a dismal failure. It would in my opinion be wise to postpone such an undertaking for a few years until a proper Agricultural course can be organized and we can train some men here. From these men it may then be possible to choose instructors who will be fitted to carry out such work. In the meantime proper elementary text books in the vernacular might be prepared. It is in

fact a subject which requires careful planning and preparation in order to ensure success.

(e) Any other training in the vernacular must have to do with training in special operations, such as ploughing with an improved plough, transplanting paddy, cultivating sugar cane, growth and use of green manures. This can also be carried out on the Farm and is in fact already being carried out in a small way.

(f). In any permanent arrangements it would, I believe, be necessary to have a College building and students quarters erected on the Farm. As a temporary measure, however, the following plan could be tried. All training and lecturing in Botany, Zoology and Chemistry can be done in our present building according to the plan already submitted to you. This work should be confined to three days in the ~~wx~~ week during the first year. The students should be quartered at the Farm and should receive all agricultural training there. The lectures in Agriculture can be given in the room now used by the Farm Manager as an office. This room can be easily fitted up as a temporary lecture room. Arrangements would have to be made with regard to housing the students and providing for cooking and messing accomodation. Also some sort of conveyance would have to be provided to bring the students in to Bangalore on alternate days.

~~2~~. My former estimate would, I believe, be sufficient to allow for a beginning. The question of acquiring the whole village site would have to be gone into later.

(g) In connection with the scheme for an agricultural education a general scheme for the organization of the department should be taken up. At present we have no proper ~~xxx~~ department as I am frequently reminded. A considerable increase of the staff would of necessity have to be planned

for. I have already indicated to you what, in my opinion, would be about the minimum at the beginning. As the teaching increases, however, less and less time would be allowed for demonstration and research work unless the staff were materially increased, so it seems to me that when considering the question of staff for teaching, Government should also draw up some plan for a progressive increase in the staff of the department as a whole. This is, I believe, what has been done universally in the various provinces and presidencies and everywhere I have been, Agricultural officials have told me of an establishment which is gradually being filled up as the men become available and the needs of the department increased.

5. Any further available information which you desire shall be glad to furnish. I trust you will pardon the delay submitting this report. It has been due to a week's indisposi-

Yours sincerely,

Leslie Coleman

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Fair Draft

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G.R.S. 28.]

Agri File No. 128-11

Serial No. 1

Diary No. of letter replied to

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
(Agri)

the 19

Date of issue 6-5-12

Signed by Mr. P. G. D'Souza

READ—

Correspondence ending with D/o letter No 838 dated 16th March 1911 from Dr. Coleman, Officer in charge of the Agl Chemist's Office, submitting proposals for:

~~ORDER THEREON.—No.~~

Opening an Agricultural School at Bangalore, the following is a Summary of the Scheme:

over

SUBJECT.

Approving of the proposals of Dr Coleman for starting an Agl School at Bangalore ordering a provision of Rs 25,000 being made in the Budget of 1912-13 for the purpose.

GPB—10,000—19-4-10

1 Entrance qualifications

to the School will be intended primarily to train Sons of ~~tenants~~ landholders to work their own land and not to train men for Govt service, Candidates who have studied between the Matriculation and Lower Secondary standards and possess a fairly good knowledge of English may be admitted.

2. Course

For the present a two years' course would be sufficient, the Subjects taught being distributed as follows:—

1st year

(1) Practical Agriculture — actual agricultural operations to be carried out by the Students in the Farm throughout the year.

(2) Elements of Agriculture — Elementary lectures to be given during the 2nd term.

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

3. Elementary Chemistry. Practical and Theoretical - dealing with (a) the Common elements especially those that enter into the Composition of plant and animal tissue, (b) organic and inorganic Compounds.

4. Botany — Elementary study of plant forms leading up to Economic Botany and Mycology.

5. Zoology - Elementary study of animal forms leading up to Entomology and Veterinary Science.

2nd Year

(1) Practical Agriculture — Each Student to manage a plot of land, perform all operations of preparing soil, sowing, cultivation and harvesting, record of operation expenses and profits to be kept

(2) Theoretical Agriculture –
Cultivation of crops with
Special reference to those
grown in Mysore.
(3) Economic Botany – Study
of the Chief Economic plants
of the State, elements of
plant breeding, theoretical
and practical.
(4) Mycology – The diseases
of plants in Mysore, their
Causes and prevention, theo-
retical and practical.
(5) Entomology – ~~Insect~~ Insect pests
of Mysore – practical work
in observing and rearing
insects.
(6) Veterinary Science –
Breeding and care of cattle &
diseases and their preven-
tion.

The 2 years' course may have
to be extended in some cases
as the entrance qualification,

P.P.L.—15,000 13-11-11

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

proposed are low and the
progress of the student would
necessarily be slow in the
first year as he would take
considerable time to grasp
complicated subjects presented
in a language not his own.
It is necessary to have
a separate course in the
Vernacular for the sons of
raiyats. This may be started
later on
after a proper agricultural
course is organized when it
will be possible to select
as instructors
suitable men out of the men
trained in the School, proper
elementary text books in
the vernacular being
prepared in the meantime.

3. Teaching Staff and Establishment required.

The teaching should not be
left wholly to subordinate
or junior members of the Staff

and on the return of the two officers who were selected for training in Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry in England and Germany & their services will be utilized for a part of the teaching work.

For the teaching in Veterinary Science the services of Mr Simpson & Mr Narasimha Iyengar should be made available for one hour a day or less. Some Assistants would also be necessary & instructions so that the teaching and research work may be carried on satisfactorily at the first time. The increase in the staff that will be necessary ~~is~~ is as follows

1 Assistant in Mycology
2 " " — Botany
3 — " — Entomology
4 — 1 — charge of Secretary.
5 — " — Chemistry
6 Assistant Farm Manager —

GPB—15,000—13-11-11

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

in the staff

The above increase will ensure the presence of an Assistant in each Branch permanently at Headquarters to look after long continued experiments which at present cannot be carried out as both Dr Coleman and his Assistants have to spend a great part of the year on tours.

The medical staff also requires strengthening.

4. ~~School~~ Building and Students' Quarters.

As a temporary measure the following plan is proposed. All training and lecturing in Botany, Zoology and Chemistry ~~must~~ can be done in the present buildings Agricultural Chemist's Office ~~as shown in the accompanying plan~~.

~~Two rooms required for this~~
~~in the Main are available~~
which
~~and they~~ are at present
being used as store and
Store rooms but suitable
adjustments be instituted into
a chemical Laboratory and
a combined Lecture hall
and botanical and Zoological
laboratory. These rooms will
accommodate from 15 to 20
students. Here all training
~~and teaching in Botany~~
Zoology and ~~Chemistry can be~~
done in the present building
lectures
this ~~work~~ should be confined
to three days in the week
during the 1st year. The Students
should be examined at the
Farm and should receive
all agricultural training
there. The lectures in Agriculture
can be given in the room
now used by the Farm Manager

GPB- 15,000- 13-11-11

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

as an office, which can be easily fitted up for the purpose. Arrangements have to be made with regard to housing the Students and providing for their cooking and mess. If the Manager of the Farm were provided with quarters, the cooly lines he is at present using as a dwelling could be utilized temporarily as quarters for Students. A Mess room has also to be erected either at the Farm or at the Laboratory. On the days on which the pupils have actual manual labour to perform they should have no tiring journeys to make. Some sort of transport has also to be provided for the Students on the days on which they have to come to the

a laboratory for practical work. Three pairs of bullocks and 3 of Mr. Jones' bamboo carts would be sufficient for both duties.

5. Extension of the Model Farm. The farm at present consists of about 120 acres of dry and 10 acres of wet land at most all of which is laid out in experimental plots with experiments to extend over several years. To attain the best results the farm connected with an Agricultural College should contain not less than 100 acres. The land should be arranged as possible so as to allow for the cultivation of a large number of staple crops. Even the increase of 60 acres of dry and 10 acres of wet land already proposed will not be sufficient, but

GDB—15,000—13-11-11

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

it will serve as a beginning and the question of acquiring the whole village site may be gone into later.

b. Excursions. It is necessary that the Student should be sent out for a period of at least 4 weeks each year to study local conditions in the Black Cotton Soil of the northern part of the State which ~~is so different from anything~~ last district characteristic. ~~that could be found in~~ Bangalore.

1. Cost of Establishing the School during the 1st year.

1. Laboratory Equipment —

(1) Furniture, Laboratory Benches, Tables, Chairs &c. Rs. 1200

(2) Extra apparatus, Glassware, Instruments &c. 200

(3) Gas & water fittings, sinks &c. 400

(4) Alterations to rooms. 500

(2)

B/f. 2300

1. Increase of Staff

2) Asstt in Zoology.
   @ Rs 70-100.

3) — do — Botany. 70-100

4) — do — Entomology. 70-100.

5) Asstt in Agriculture } 50-75
   Secretary }

6) Asstt in Chemistry. 70-100

7) Asstt Farm Manager 70-100

Total cost for 1st year. 4800

8. Clerical Staff &
   Gathering of Latrines - 4000

9. Expansion of Farm
   Creation of Gardens } 15,500

10. Student's Quarters - 2000.

Grand Total
for the 1st year. Rs 25,000

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

Order thereon

NO R. 6368-409

Dated 6-8-12

With a view to bring the work of the Agricultural Department in Mysore in close touch with the cultivating and landholding population and to create an interest in the agricultural classes for the introduction of agricultural improvements, Govt have had under consideration for some time the question of providing for agricultural education in Mysore and Called for from the Dr Coleman, M.A., Ph.D. a Scheme for the purpose. He has since submitted proposals for starting an Agricultural School at

have considered the scheme submitted by Dr Coleman at their request

Bangalore, the outline, of which
are as indicated above

2. G.o.I generally approve
of the proposals submitted by Dr. Clemesha as indicated in the outline given in the preamble
and are pleased
to direct that a lump sum
provision of Rs. 25,000/- be made
in the budget of 1912-13 for starting
the School

3. Dr Clemesha will be asked during the ensuing year
to organize and conduct the
institution, as part of his,
ordinary duties.

4. Mr. Narasimhaiyangar
Superintendent Veterinary Dept
has already been directed
to give instruction in Veterinary
subjects in the School, in G.o.
No. Ft 1925-7-Agri/29-10-25 & 6-10-25.

5. Dr Clemesha is requested
to submit for the approval
of Govt at an early date detailed
Estimate of expenditure to

GPB—15,000—14-11-11

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

be incurred out of the above lump sum grant and also a prospectus of the School giving full information regarding the details of the training to be given therein.

Print.

CSO 25/3/12
Offg Secy

To 23/3/12

Dr Coleman, Officer in charge of the Agl chemist's office

The Comptroller to Govt, Finance Dept

The Revenue Commr in Mysore.

Other Heads of Depts

Dy Commrs of Dts.

Agl (53) 22/3/12

Copies 25/3/12

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 838, dated 16th March 1911, from Dr. Coleman, Officer in charge of the Agricultural Chemist's Office, submitting proposals for opening an Agricultural School at Bangalore, the following being a summary of the scheme:—

1. *Entrance qualifications.*—As the School will be intended primarily to train sons of landholders to work their own land and not to train men for Government service, candidates who have studied between the Matriculation and Lower Secondary standards and possess a fairly good knowledge of English may be admitted.

2. *Course.*—For the present a two years' course would be sufficient, the subjects taught being distributed as follow:—

1ST YEAR.

(1) *Practical Agriculture.*—Actual agricultural operations to be carried out by the students on the Farm throughout the year.

(2) *Elements of Agriculture.*—Elementary lectures to be given during the 2nd term.

(3) *Elementary Chemistry.*—Practical and theoretical—dealing with (*a*) the common elements especially those that enter into the composition of plants and animal tissue, (*b*) organic and inorganic compounds.

(4) *Botany.*—Elementary study of plant forms leading up to Economic Botany and Mycology.

(5) *Zoology.*—Elementary study of animal forms leading up to Entomology and Veterinary Science.

2ND YEAR.

(1) *Practical Agriculture.*—Each student to manage a plot of land, perform all operations of preparing soil, sowing, cultivation and harvesting; record of operations, expenses and profits to be kept.

(2) *Theoretical Agriculture.*—Cultivation of crops with a special reference to those grown in Mysore.

(3) *Economic Botany.*—Study of the chief economic plants of the State, elements of plant-breeding, theoretical and practical.

(4) *Mycology.*—The diseases of plants in Mysore, their causes and prevention, theoretical and practical.

(5) *Entomology.*—Insect pests of Mysore—Practical work in observing and rearing insects.

(6) *Veterinary Science.*—Breeding and care of cattle, etc., diseases and their prevention.

The two years' course may have to be extended in some cases as the entrance qualifications proposed are low and the progress of the student would necessarily be slow in the first year as he would take considerable time to grasp complicated subjects presented in a language not his own.

It is necessary to have a separate course in the vernacular for the sons of raiyats. This may be started later on after a proper agricultural course is organized when it will be possible to get suitable men as instructors out of the men trained in the School, proper elementary text books in the vernacular being prepared in the meantime.

3. *Teaching staff and establishment required.*—The teaching should not be left wholly to subordinate or junior members of the staff and on the return of the two officers who were selected for training in Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry in England and Germany, their services will be utilized for a part of the teaching work.

For the teaching in Veterinary Science, the services of Mr. Simpson or Mr. Narasimha Iyengar should be made available for one hour a day or less. Some Assistants would also be necessary as instructors so that both teaching and research work may be carried on satisfactorily at the same time. The increase in the staff that will be necessary is as follows:—

(1) Assistant in Mycology
(2) Do Botany.
(3) Do Entomology.
(4) Do charge of Insectary.
(5) Do Chemistry.
(6) Assistant Farm Manager.

The above increase in the staff will, in addition, ensure the presence of an Assistant in each Branch permanently at headquarters to look after long-continued experiments which at present cannot be carried out as both Dr. Coleman and his Assistants have to spend a great part of the year on tours.

The menial staff also requires strengthening.

4. *School building and students' quarters.*—As a temporary measure the following plan is proposed. All training and lecturing in Botany, Zoology and Chemistry can be done in the present Agricultural Chemist's Office building. The two rooms which are at present being used as Assay and Store rooms may by suitable adjustments be converted into a Chemical Laboratory and a combined lecture hall and Botanical and Zoological Laboratory. These rooms will accommodate from 15 to 20 students. The lecture and work in the laboratory should be confined to three days in the week during the 1st year. The students should be quartered at the Farm and should receive all agricultural training there. The lectures in Agriculture can be given in the room now used by the Farm Manager as an Office, which can be easily fitted up for the purpose. Arrangements have to be made with regard to housing the students and providing for their cooking and mess. If the Manager of the Farm were provided with quarters, the cooly lines he is at present using as a dwelling could be utilized temporarily as quarters for students. A tiffin room has also to be erected either at the Farm or at the Laboratory. On the days on which the pupils have actual manual labour to perform they should have no tiring journey to make. Some sort of transport has also to be provided for the students on the days on which they have to come to the Laboratory for practical work. Three pairs of bullocks and three of Col. Jones' bamboo carts would be sufficient for 15 students.

5. *Extension of the Hebbal Farm.*—The Farm at present consists of about 20 acres of dry and 10 acres of wet land almost all of which is laid out into experimental plots with experiments to extend over several years. To assure the best results the Farm connected with any Agricultural College should contain not less than 100 acres. The land should be as varied as possible so as to allow for the cultivation of a large number of staple crops. Even the increase of 10 acres of dry and 10 acres of wet land already proposed will not be sufficient, but it will serve as a beginning and the question of acquiring the whole village site may be gone into later.

6. *Excursions.*—It is necessary that the students should be sent out for a period of at least four weeks each year to study local conditions in the black cotton soil of the northern part of the State which has distinct characteristics.

7. *Cost of establishing the School during the 1st year.*—

		Rs.
(1) *Laboratory equipment.*—		
(i) Furniture, Laboratory benches, tables, chairs, etc.		1,200
(ii) Extra apparatus, glassware, gas burners, etc.		200
(iii) Gas and water fittings, sinks etc.		400
(iv) Alterations to rooms		500
Total ...		2,300
(2) *Increase of staff.*—	Rs.	
(i) Assistant in Mycology on	70-100	
(ii) Do Botany on	70-100	
(iii) Do Entomology	70-100	
(iv) Assistant in charge of Insectary	50-75	
(v) Assistant in Chemistry	70-100	
(vi) Assistant Farm Manager	70-100	
Total cost for 1st year ...	4,800	
(3) Menial staff and construction of latrines		400
(4) Expansion of Farm, and erection of quarters		15,500
(5) Students' quarters		2,000
Grand Total for the 1st year. ...		25,000

No. R. 6368-409—AGRI. 128-11-1, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH MAY 1912.

ORDER THEREON.—Government have had under consideration for some time the question of providing for agricultural education in Mysore and have considered the scheme submitted by Dr. Coleman at their request.

2. Government generally approve of the proposals submitted by Dr. Coleman as indicated in the outline given in the preamble and are pleased to direct that a lump-sum provision of Rs. 25,000 be made in the budget of 1912-13 for starting the School.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 6th May 1912.

3. It will be a part of Dr. Coleman's duties in the Agricultural Department to organize and conduct the institution.

4. Mr. Narashimha Iyengar, Superintendent, Veterinary Department, has already been directed to give instruction in Veterinary subjects in the School in Government Order No. R. 1925-7—Agri. 129-10-2, dated 6th October 1911.

5. Dr. Coleman is requested to submit for the approval of Government at an early date detailed estimates of expenditure to be incurred out of the above lump-sum grant and also a prospectus of the school giving full information regarding the details of the training to be given therein.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—Dr. L. C. Coleman, M.A., PH.D., Officer in charge of the Agricultural Chemist's Office.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.